

DEATH OF GEN. HANCOCK.

The South will to-day unite with the North in sincerely mourning the death of one of the bravest soldiers of the Republic and one of its ablest commanders—Gen. Hancock. No man more thoroughly exemplified the highest qualities of patriotism. When civil war was precipitated upon the country he took his place promptly upon the side of the North, and sheathed his sword only at the close of the contest. While it was his duty, and was never for an instant turned from it, or diverted from his purpose to do all that within him lay to secure and assure the perpetuity of the Federal Government. He had no revivings, no words of hate for those who were opposed to him. War meant fighting, and from the first to the last of the dreadful contest he was to be found wherever the hardest knocks were to be given or received. With the return of peace he believed in the restrictions of law as essential to order, and he furnished an example of subordination of the military to the civil authority that, at a critical juncture in the affairs of the country, was serviceable as a well-timed rebuke to the rapacious brutality that, booting and spurring, had been rough-riding through the South, eager for the impossible indictment and conviction of twelve millions of people. The order in which he announced his plans and purposes as military commander of Louisiana must ever remain a precious memorial of his rectitude and courage. It was the glorious flame that lighted up the darkness of the South and brought hope to hearts despondent and despairing, that there "was life in the old land yet," and that sectional hate and animosity had not wholly destroyed the love of liberty in men. No other Federal commander had the pluck or nerve thus to declare for the rights of the citizens of the Republic. Most of them were the too supple tools of usurping and despotic power to take any other view than that the South had forfeited all rights by civil war, and her soil should be plowed as that of Poland's had been, by the "ruthless invader in might." It was something more than a mere order; it had the ring of the immortal Declaration signed by another Hancock, whose bold signature looks to us even at this day as the very incarnation of the spirit of '76. It staggered the horde forever to be infamous in the history of the English-speaking people who subordinated the peace and welfare of the country to their narrow view of community and race, and it awakened the whole country to a realization of the dangers that through military usurpation threatened the life of the States and threatened the most direful form of centralization. To President Johnson, then at the height of this horde in defense of a frequently violated constitution, this order was as the strength of an army, and he was prompt to appreciate it and sustain the brave soldier, "the superb Hancock," in his manly and patriotic vindication of that constitution and of the rights of the people. In times of peace, he said, the civil law must be supreme. And this in the face of the ruffianly and brutalizing system of reconstruction that in defiance of that constitution and all the rights of the States was being enforced by the Republican Congress. "Superb" in battle, the very type of the ideal soldier, manly in his beauty of form and person and gallant to rashness in his zeal and self-sacrifice, Hancock never was so superb as on the day when that order was promulgated and a despairing people were awakened to a sense of their almost loss of liberty. When the future historian shall come to treat of those, the saddest days in the life of the republic, he will dwell upon this incident as one worthy to be enshrined in golden words, and he will enshrine the name of the soldier who was always first in battle as first among all his compatriots to assert the ascendancy and potency in times of peace of the fundamental law, whose guarantees are the safeguards of every citizen of the Union. Green forever be the turf above his head, and immortal be his name as that of one who loved his fellow men and found his duty in subordination to the law.

THE MOB IN LONDON.

The threatening attitude of the London mob that yesterday and the day before held the great city at its mercy, is one of the signs of the times. It is the rumbling that precedes the storm that may only be avoided by timely and ameliorating legislation in the British Parliament. Men who are without bread and without work cannot be reasoned with. The Quakers in Ireland in 1846 found that it was necessary to fill the bellies of the starving poor before they could arouse their attention to their condition and suggest a way out of it. In almost as bad a condition, the sight of glaring equipages must be to the starving poor of London as the red rag to the bull, a provocation to the destruction of the luxuries that are largely enjoyed at the expense of their blood and sweat. If help does not come soon anarchy will, and with it chaos and confusion and death.

ANOTHER GREAT MAN GONE

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEN. W. S. HANCOCK.

At His Headquarters on Governor's Island—Details of His Last Illness.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE DEAD SOLDIER.

How the News was Received at Washington—Telegram from the President.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Gen. Hancock died at his residence on Governor's Island this afternoon at 2:51 o'clock. His death was the result of a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck, which had confined him to his bed for several days. No serious alarm was felt, however, until shortly before he expired.

Details of Gen. Hancock's Last Illness and Death.

NEW YORK, February 9.—In front of No. 3 Governor's Island, an orderly crowd this afternoon was pacing to and fro. It was the residence of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, who died therein at 2:51 o'clock. If the general had lived until the 14th day of the present month he would have completed his sixty-second year, having been born in Norwich, Vt., February 14, 1834. In the second story front room, furnished with soldier-like simplicity, lay the remains of the general, who, as the guards remarked, led his troops to more battles than any of his military contemporaries. The death of Gen. Hancock was not merely a surprise to his family, it was a shock to them, as well as to his friends. Twenty days ago he started on business connected with the Department of the Atlantic to Philadelphia, where he remained two days, then proceeded to Washington, where he had business. In Washington a chill developed itself on the back of his neck. It was lanced January 30th, and as the general was much inconvenienced by its presence he returned to New York several days sooner than he designed. During the first week in February the boil developed into

A MALIGNANT CARBUNCLE.

which suppurated constantly and prevented rest or sleep. Dr. Janeway called, and it was not until marked weakness resulted from the presence of the carbuncle that the surgeon discovered that Gen. Hancock was suffering from diabetes and kidney trouble. Dr. Janeway called in consultation Dr. Sutherland, medical director of the department, and Dr. D. M. Stinson of New York. The medical men concluded that the case was assuming a very serious form on Monday. At 10 o'clock Monday night Dr. Janeway found the patient in good spirits and able to assist himself, and left him apparently improved. At 6:45 o'clock this morning Mrs. Hancock dispatched an orderly for Dr. Janeway, as the general was sinking rapidly. The doctor came speedily, and found the general in a comatose state, with a feeble pulse and all the

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF DEATH PRESENT.

He summoned the two physicians already named. Hypodermic injections of brandy and ether and carbonate of ammonia and bismuth were administered. These, however, only alleviated the suffering of the soldier, who was gradually sinking away until death was touched at 2:51 as stated. In the words of Dr. Janeway, "The General went down to close his life like a person descending a flight of stairs. He steadily sank the three physicians and the hospital steward who were present. Mrs. Hancock was then in an adjoining room. The General leaves his widow and three grandchildren, two girls and one boy, named Mrs. Ada and Wynne, issues of the General's son, Russell, who died December 1881, and whose loss the General ever since

MOURNED BITTERLY. Maj.-Gen. Whipple will assume command of the department, supported by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, until the President shall appoint Gen. Hancock's successor from Gen. Schofield, Terry or Howard. Orders in relation to the funeral have been issued. Expected from Washington to-morrow. In the meantime the body will be embalmed by the officers of the post. In the general orders to-morrow will be promulgated the announcement of Gen. Hancock's death.

NO ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

So far as could be learned, no definite arrangements for the funeral had been agreed upon up to a late hour to-night. It was stated by one of the staff officers that Mrs. Hancock had expressed herself as being opposed to a military funeral; that it was her desire that the funeral arrangements be as simple and unostentatious as possible. It is also said that Mrs. Hancock opposed to having the body embalmed, and to its lying in state. In conversation with one of the officers to-night that gentleman stated that in all probability only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends will be invited to attend the obsequies, and that only eight or ten officers of the immediate staff and a small detachment of soldiers will accompany the remains to the grave. Throughout this city to-night, wherever people were grouped, the fact of Gen. Hancock's death was a subject of comment, and its announcement, where not known, a challenge to surprise. The death, though occurring late, was announced in some of the evening papers, and then the masses were made aware of the fact, while at clubs and hotels the latest bore some meager details that served for text of comment, anecdote and reminiscence. The little steam cutter belonging to the government, and which plies between the Battery and Governor's Island, was kept busy during the evening. Many military men visited Governor's Island to tender their services to the officers stationed there or to offer condolence to the bereaved family. The telegrams came in stream to the telegraph office, and the operator, with scarcely a moment's respite, had all he could do to write them out as fast as they arrived. This one came from Gen. Sherman.

TELEGRAMS.

St. Louis, February 9, 1886. Gen. W. D. Whipple has been here and says Hancock is dead. Is it possible? I must go to the Burnett House, Cincinnati, to-night. Telegram me there.

If I can do anything to manifest my love for him or his widow.

SHERMAN.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., February 9, 1886.

Commanding Officer:

All parties and all classes in Virginia are mourning the death of Gen. Hancock. The country mourns the loss of a superb soldier and a noble citizen. I personally grieve that a true friend has gone. Please let me know when Gen. Hancock will be buried. I desire, if possible, to attend the services.

FITZHUGH LEE.

THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE AT NORFOLK.

Later.—The funeral, it is expected, will take place at Norfolk, Va., where the general's body will be buried by the side of his daughter Ada, who died in 1877.

THE BODY TO BE TAKEN TO ST. LOUIS.

The Tribune says: "Gen. Hancock's body will be taken to St. Louis for burial, and there placed in the family mausoleum. He does not leave a large estate. He owned some property in and about St. Louis, but little else. His charities are so many that we know him most intimately to have been constant and much greater than his income warranted. For some time Gen. Hancock has been dictating reminiscences of the war of the Rebellion to one of his aids, which are said to be of great historical importance. In this work he has of late taken great interest."

The News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—A telegram announcing the dangerous illness of Gen. Hancock was received by the President at 1 o'clock to-day and was read to the Cabinet, then in session. Just after the Cabinet adjourned a second telegram was received, conveying the intelligence of the general's death. The White House was immediately placed at half-mast, and the President soon after issued the following Executive order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1886.

Tidings of the death of Winfield Scott Hancock, the senior major-general of the army of the United States, have just been received. A patriotic and valiant defender of his country, an able and heroic soldier, a spotless and accomplished gentleman, crowned alike with the laurels of military renown and the highest tribute of his fellow-countrymen to his worth as a citizen, he has gone to his reward. It is fitting that every mark of public respect should be paid to his memory. Therefore, it is now ordered by the President that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the Executive department in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Private Secretary.

The President also sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hancock:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1886.

Mrs. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island, New York.

Accept my heartfelt sympathy and condolence in your terrible bereavement. The heroism and worth of your late husband have gathered to your side in this hour of your affliction a nation of mourners.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Gen. Hancock the flag on the War Department building was placed at half-mast by order of the Secretary of War. Arrangements were made for the promulgation of a general order announcing his death to the army, which will be issued to-morrow. The Secretary of War also recalled the invitations he had issued for a reception to the officers of the army, navy and marine corps for this evening.

The News at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., February 8.—The news of the death of Gen. Hancock fell with peculiar sadness upon the ears of the Ohio Legion, whose annual dinner was set for to-morrow night. Gen. Hancock was the heart of the order in the United States. Upon the arrival of ex-President Hayes to-night, who is commander of the Ohio Commandery, a meeting of the officers and council was held to decide upon a course of action. Subsequently a formal meeting of the commandery was held, at which Commander Hayes announced the death of the head of the order, and after a few words of eulogy stated that the officers had agreed to have a service of great bereavement all of the proposed activities of to-morrow night should be abandoned, but that the companions should meet and hear the addresses that have been prepared, with others pertaining to the memorial occasion. There will be a supper, but no wine or liquor. Gen. Hayes thought in this way the memory of the dead commander could be honored, and the meeting be made more impressive than if Gen. Hancock had lived. This action was unanimously approved. A committee of which Gen. J. D. C. is chairman, was appointed to prepare a paper upon the death of Gen. Hancock to be presented at to-morrow's meeting. Gen. Hayes to-night sent the following telegram:

Mrs. Winfield S. Hancock, Governor's Island, N. Y.

The sad intelligence of the death of your noble husband fills with grief the companions of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion now assembled here. We tender you our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

R. B. HAYES, Commander.

Fully 300 companions and 150 ladies will be here to-morrow and to-morrow night. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Lewis Wallace, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. Wm. E. Strong, Gen. Lucius A. Fairchild, Gov. Foster, Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy and Gen. Wm. T. Clark are among the gentlemen who will make addresses. The decorations at the Burnett House, where the meeting is to be held, will be appropriately draped in mourning.

Sketch of Gen. Hancock.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1834, and was therefore in the sixty-second year of his age. His mother's father was a revolutionary soldier and was captured at sea and confined in Dartmouth prison. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was also a soldier under Washington and rendered good service, dying at the close of the Revolution from exposure and hardships endured in the field. Hancock's father served in the war of 1812 and afterward became a lawyer of distinction in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. At the age of 16 he was sent to West Point and had for classmates U. S. Grant, George B. McClellan, J. F. Reynolds, J. L. Reno, Burnside, Franklin and W. F. Smith.

He graduated in 1854, June 30, and in 1854-55 served with his regiment in the Indian Territory as a second-lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. In 1857 he was in Mexico and was there conspicuous for gallantry at the Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. In 1859-1860 he served with his regiment as quartermaster and adjutant, and in the fall of 1860 was married at St. Louis to Miss Almira Russell, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that city. He took part in several of the Indian campaigns in the West, and in 1867 was engaged in the expedition against Gila, and in 1869 went to California. When secession was first mooted he took high ground in favor of the Union, and did much in 1861 to check the movement for disunion in California. On the breaking out of hostilities he applied to Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania for a commission in the volunteers, but the Governor being close in replying to his application he obtained a leave of absence and came East. His earnestness impressed General McClellan, and on the formal recommendation of McClellan, President Lincoln, on the 23d of September, 1861, commissioned Hancock Brigadier-General of volunteers, and placed him in command of the division of General Baidy Smith and reported for duty at Chain Bridge, Virginia, in the Army of the Potomac.

AT WARWICK COURT-HOUSE.

His first battle in the civil war was at Warwick Court-House, near Yorktown, where he led his brigade in person, driving the Confederates before him. At Williamsburg Hancock bore a conspicuous part. The Confederates having repulsed Hooker and exposed Hancock's left flank he determined to retire and ordered the batteries back to the slope where his brigade then stood. Gen. Lee, seeing the movement, ordered his troops forward, and they came down on Hancock's right in two superb lines of battle, cheering tremendously and calling out, "Bull Run! Bull Run! That flag is ours." Hancock sat on his horse behind the center of his line, waiting with imperturbable coolness for the favorable moment. Calling on the men to stand fast and keep their muskets loaded Hancock waited until the Confederates were within 100 yards, then dashed forward on his horse, with head bared and swinging his hat, he shouted: "Forward! forward!" The men saw the inspiring form of their general leading them, and springing up with a shout that made the hills ring, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy. The great, irregular mass of Confederates faltered, halted for a moment, wavered and then fell back slowly. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested; still Hancock pressed them off the field, nor did they again advance until the Union reinforcements came up and rendered the victory secure. It was almost night when Hancock repulsed the Confederates, and no pursuit could be ordered in the darkness. This action of Hancock's rendered Williamsburg untenable, and that night Lee abandoned it. Hancock's name was heralded from Maine to California, and in a few hours, from an unknown subordinate he had leaped into fame and assumed a national reputation. McClellan telegraphed the President, "Hancock was superb to-day," an expression which all who saw him towering above his men leading them to battle knew to be only just.

ON THE PENINSULA.

On the 27th of June, 1862, Hancock, who was then at Golding's farm, in the peninsula, received a severe attack from the Confederates. He repulsed it, and continued the fighting far into the night, the contending forces firing until dawn. Hancock was in the dark. This battle of Hancock was one of the grandest spectacles of the war, and will never be forgotten by the survivors of the Army of the Potomac. On the 28th of June, 1862, Hancock was heavily engaged at Garrettsville, as he was called. Hancock on the 28th and at White Oak Swamp on the 30th. His troops fought four battles in as many days, and in every one of them were led by Hancock in person. For his services in the peninsula campaign, Gen. McClellan recommended Hancock for promotion to the rank of Major-General, and the brevet of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the regular army.

AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM.

In September, 1862, Hancock commanded his brigade in the battle of South Mountain, and afterward at Antietam. In this latter engagement, when Gen. Richardson fell, Hancock was sent to take command of that gallant officer's division. In November, 1862, Hancock received his commission as major-general, and on the 13th of December was engaged in the desperate and bloody assault on Mays's Heights. His behavior on that occasion was in keeping with the high reputation he had achieved. He was, with his division, in the thickest of the conflict, leading his men as far as it was possible, under the circumstances, for men to go, and only falling back when attempt at further advance was foolhardy and useless. In his fight, as in fact, in almost every one in which he was engaged, he seemed to wear a charm on his life. He received in the "slaughter pen," as the rank and file were wont to call the position they occupied in this fight, a slight flesh wound, coming out otherwise unharmed, though with uniform perforated with the enemy's bullets. In this battle Hancock lost one-half of his command, killed and wounded, and all his aids were wounded. At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he commanded his division, and covered the roads leading toward Fredericksburg, where, amid surrounding disaster, although constantly attacked, his troops maintained their position to the last, and formed the rear guard of the army in moving off the field. The general had his horse shot under him in the battle. Early in June he relieved Gen. Couch in command of the second corps, and later in the same month was assigned by Mr. Lincoln to be its permanent commander.

AT GETTYSBURG.

It was at Gettysburg Hancock again loomed up before the country as a hero. He was commanding the rear guard of the army in its advance on Gettysburg, and had reached Tarrytown, the place where his grandfather, 100 years before, had started to meet the 1000 Hessian prisoners to Valley Forge, when Gen. Meade sent him an order to hasten to the front and assume command of all the troops there. The report had reached Meade of the fall of Gen. Reynolds and the check and repulse of the advance, and his mind at once turned to Gen. Hancock as the man above all others best qualified to replace Reynolds and restore order to the head of the army. Hancock was not the rising general; but in the critical state of affairs Meade, knowing him to be the best man, did not hesitate to assign him. On his way from Tarrytown to the battlefield, Gen. Hancock met the ambulance containing the dead body of Gen. Reynolds. When he arrived on the field he found the army in confusion, and a retreat had already begun. Planting some infantry and batteries on Cemetery Hill he threw his whole energy into the battle, and checked the Confederate advance. Of Gen. Hancock's individual action at Gettysburg it would require a volume to tell. He was really the action of the army, and Round Top, Calp's Hill and Cemetery Heights were his creations. He sent word to Gen. Meade that that was the place to fight, and seized the favorable position with the advance until Meade brought up the whole army and delivered his battle. He was severely and it was supposed for a time dangerously wounded—a ball had pierced his thigh. Sending a message of his mishap to the commanding general, he said to his aid, Col. Mitchell:

Tell Gen. Meade that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy and gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions from my front." When the aid delivered this message to Gen. Meade, he added his general was dangerously wounded, Meade said: "Say to Gen. Hancock, and that I thank you for my life and for the country for the services he has rendered to-day." Gen. Meade, afterward, in commenting on the battle of Gettysburg, said to Gen. Drum: "No commanding general ever had a better lieutenant than Hancock. He was a faithful and reliable."

UNDER GRANT.

Hancock did not recover from his wound until December, 1863, when, although still quite lame, he reported for duty, and was sent North to recruit his corps. He was tendered a reception at Independence Hall by the citizens of Philadelphia, and received the hospitalities of Boston, Albany and New York. In March, 1864, he rejoined his corps and participated in the battles of the Wilderness with Grant. He commanded the second and parts of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, amounting in all to 50,000 men. He fought at Aislesville house and at Spotylvania Court-House, capturing "Stonewall" Jackson's old brigade, 4000 prisoners and thirty colors. He was with Antietam, and did most of the fighting there. He commanded the bloody assault on Cold Harbor, and did his best to execute Grant's order. The fighting was desperate, and Hancock's loss could not have fallen far short of 12,000 men. He was on the south side of the James river, and made the advance on Petersburg. He was with Sheridan, and attacked the enemy at Deep Bottom, taking four pieces of artillery, 400 prisoners and three stands of colors. He was at Petersburg and witnessed the explosion of the mine on the morning of July 30th. The advance on the James river, August 12, 1864, was under his command, and he handled the second and tenth corps of the Army of the James and Gregg's division of cavalry with such consummate skill as to elicit expressions of admiration from even General Grant. Hancock was with the Battle of Reams Station, August 25th, and had his horse shot under him. He fought the battle of Boydton Road, capturing 1000 prisoners and two stands of colors. With the battle of Boydton General Hancock's active fighting in the war ceased. President Lincoln, who had placed a high estimate on Hancock's abilities, ordered him to Washington, and directed him at once to proceed with and organize an army of 50,000 veterans from discharged volunteers who had served an enlistment. The use of this army was alone prevented by the surrender of Lee and the ending of the war. At the close of the war Hancock commanded the Army of the Shenandoah, relieving General Sheridan. This army consisted of 35,000 men of all arms, and was destined to move South with Hancock's 50,000 veterans, and to join General Sherman, but Gen. Joe Johnston's army rendered his army and so rendered the movement unnecessary.

AFTER THE WAR.

Gen. Hancock's career since the war is so well known it needs but little mention here. For his services during the war he was appointed a brigadier and afterward a major-general in the regular army, and assigned to command of the Middle Department. In 1866 he took command of the Department of Missouri, and conducted two campaigns against hostile Indians, taking the field in person at the head of 1500 men of all arms. In 1867 he was sent by the President to New Orleans to command the State of Texas and Louisiana. It was in this field of labor that he distinguished himself by setting the example of an officer of the army with extraordinary powers strenuously insisting upon the entire subordination of military to civil authority in time of peace. Among the military commanders during the reconstruction period he was conspicuous in this regard, and the positions then laid down in his general orders and correspondence did more, perhaps, than anything else to make him the ideal soldier in the mind of the constitutional Democrat. In 1868 he was relieved, at his own request, and in 1869-70-71 and '72 commanded the Department of Dakota. Since then he has commanded the Military Division of the Atlantic, composed of the lakes, the Department of the East and the Department of Washington. He held quarters at Governor's Island, New York City. In 1880 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, but was defeated by Garfield.

GEN. HANCOCK WAS A HANDSOME MAN, of striking and imposing figure. His height about six feet, and his weight about 250 pounds. He was broad above other men, and he attracted attention by his mere looks wherever he went. His eyes were deep blue, and had a benignant and mild expression when in repose, but inspiring when in danger. His manner was dignified and knightly, and he was courteous and self. He was always magnetic, and drew men to him by his kindness and gentle interest in their affairs. His sympathies were easily aroused, and he became intensely concerned for the wrongs and misfortune of others, striving in every way to relieve them, as though their troubles were his own. Hancock's kindness to his subordinates always went not only their love but also their confidence, and

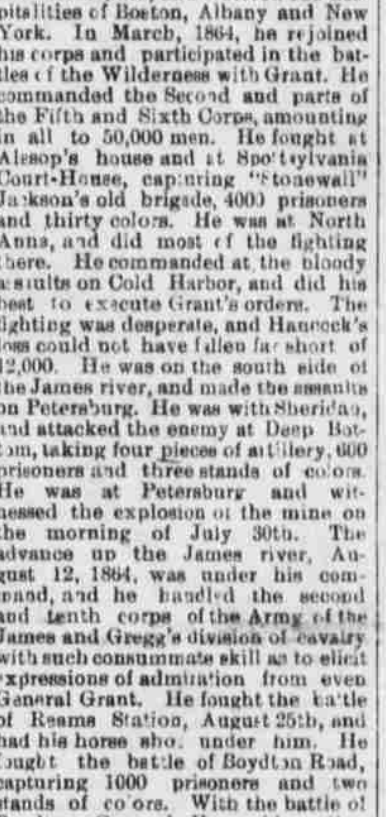
caused them to rely on him as a friend as well as a commander. He gave a man a good opinion of himself, and made each one feel he was of more importance than he ever before suspected. It was this which caused him to have such power over his officers and men in battle, and made them prefer rather to die than forfeit the good opinion of their leader. Gen. Hancock had two children, Russell Hancock and Ada Elizabeth Hancock. The latter died in New York of typhoid fever when eighteen years of age. She was a young lady of great promise. Russell Hancock, who was well known in Memphis, died last year. A volume would contain an account of all the heroic deeds of a man like Hancock. A glorious soldier, a steadfast friend, a useful citizen; he was all that is noble, manly and brave in poor fallen humanity. It can truly be said of him that while his nation mourns his loss—the North for his fidelity to the Union and his superb soldiership, the South because he had the courage of his convictions, and at a critical juncture stood like a stone wall against the rapacity, greed and brutality of the Radical ruffians of Louisiana.

At Seattle, W. T.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The President has been fully advised of the situation of affairs in Seattle, W. T., but so far has received no formal appeal for executive interference. He received a telegram from Gov. Squires last evening, notifying him that the city had been placed under martial law, and that the Governor had called for volunteers to assist the authorities in preserving the peace. A telegram was received this morning saying that the situation remained unchanged. The Secretary of War and the Attorney-General have also received several telegrams in regard to the troubles. The matter was considered at the Cabinet meeting this evening. All information by the government showed that the authorities had matters in control, and it was decided not to send United States troops there at present.

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Cash Assets January 1, 1886.....\$8,477,958 00
Cash Paid in 1885.....2,055,838 00
Claims Paid in 1885.....85,012 00
Total Claims Paid in 22 years.....8,613,100 00
No. of Life Policies written to date, 44,800.

All Claims paid immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof.

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16 Madison Street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS LODGE No. 6, K. P.—

Will meet in regular convocations at their hall, Second and Adams streets, this (WEDNESDAY) evening, February 10th, at 8 o'clock for work in the Ampled Room. Visiting Knights fraternally invited.